

of Essex County, p. 268). It has occurred to me that stragglers in the migrations along our Eastern Coast may not be so very rare, but that they are overlooked, being mistaken for Vesper Sparrows, owing to the white outer tail feathers. In both of the above instances, however, the slightly fan-shaped tail, and the fact that the white was not confined to the two outer feathers, as in the Vesper Sparrow, attracted my eye. The characteristic marking on the side of the head in the Lark Sparrow, seen with a glass within thirty feet, made the diagnosis in the second case absolutely certain.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D., *Boston, Mass.*

A Male Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*) Mated with a Female Blue-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila pinus*) at Bethel, Conn.—On June 11, 1905, Robert Judd, H. C. Judd and myself were walking through a patch of second growth when our attention was attracted by the sharp chipping of two birds, which we found to be a male *Helminthophila chrysoptera* and a female *Helminthophila pinus*.

After nearly two hours of searching and watching I flushed the female *pinus* from the nest, which contained five young about two days old. During this time both birds were very much excited. These two birds were the only *Helminthophila* seen or heard in the vicinity.

The nest was placed on the ground in a bed of leaves at the foot of a bunch of chestnut sprouts and was concealed by a few grasses. The grass was not as thick as is usual in typical nesting sites of *H. pinus*. The male *chrysoptera* frequently flew into this bunch of chestnut sprouts while we were watching the two birds.

June 16, Robert Judd and myself again visited the nest and found the young birds had left it. Both of the old birds were around and were very much excited.

After watching them for some time we found one young bird which the female was feeding. This was apparently the only young there was left and it was in typical plumage of young *H. pinus*. We caught the young bird, and among the Chewinks, Yellow-breasted Chats, Indigo Buntings, Field Sparrows, etc., that were attracted by its cries of distress, was a male *H. pinus*, who was promptly driven off by the male *H. chrysoptera*. This was the only male *pinus* seen near the nest at any time. We gave the young bird his liberty again and watched the two old birds for some time. The male was not seen to feed the young bird, but he flew uneasily from bush to bush, chipping frequently.

On account of thunder storms and heavy rains we were unable to make any further observations until June 23. On this date neither the old birds nor young could be found, although we searched thoroughly for several hours. Possibly the young were destroyed by the heavy rains, or some predatory mammal may have finished them. A further search on June 25 and July 9 also failed to show any trace of them.—JESSE C. A. MEEKER, *Danbury, Conn.*